

Unit 1

A website and a magazine



Lesson 1

Introducing Marhaba



READING Ask and answer questions. 



Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba HOME READERS STORIES INSPIRATION TOPICS NEWS

Hello everyone.

Welcome to *Marhaba*, a new website in English for young people. Thanks for taking a look. There are three of us in the *Marhaba* team. We all study at King Faisal Intermediate School in Jubail.

Each week we're hoping to have news, topics, facts and information about life here and around the world. Yazeed is editing the topics. Adel's designing the website and I am running it – with the help of my dad. He's a computer technician. It's going to be hard to run a website, because we have to do the work in the evening after school and our homework.

We want to make *Marhaba* interesting and enjoyable and we need your help to do this. Our website starts next week so please send your pictures, profiles, articles and reports now to marhaba@networld.co.sa.



1 What are the names of the students?

3 What is *Marhaba*?

5 'We need your help to do this.' What does the team need help to do?

2 Where do they go to school?

4 What is going to be in *Marhaba*?

6 Why does the team want articles and reports?

1. Sami , Yazeed ,and Adel (in any order).
2. King Faisal intermediate school (in Jubail)
3. A new website (in English for young people)
4. News , topics , facts and information about life here and around the world.
5. To make " Marhaba " interesting and enjoyable .
6. To publish on the website / because the website starts next week .



Ask tag questions and correct them. 

Marhaba is in Arabic, isn't it?

No, it isn't. It's in English.

1 *Marhaba* is in Arabic.
2 We're hoping to have poems and stories.
3 Yazeed is writing the topics.
4 Adel's editing the website.
5 We want to make the website boring.
6 The website starts next month.

1. they're going to have stories and poems , No , they're not .they're going to have news , topics , facts and information.
2. Sami is going to edit the stories , No, he's not Yazeed is going to edit the stories.
3. Adel's going to run it . No , he's not . Adel's going to design it .
4. Yazeed's dad is going to help . No . He's not , Sami dad is going to help.
5. it's going to be easy to run a website . No it's not , it's going to be hard work.
6. They're going to do it at school . No they're not . They're going to do it after school.



LISTENING Complete the missing information.  Track 1



Marhaba Website



http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba

HOME | READERS | STORIES | INSPIRATION | TOPICS | NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home

Reader profile

Are you interested in helping us with *Marhaba*?

Send a profile and leave a voice message.





About you

Name: Rob [1] Green

Age: 15 years old

Born in: Leeds

Lives in: [2] leeds

Family

Brother: Harry, [3] 12 years old

Sister: Kate, nine years old

Father's job: [4] policeman

Mother's job: A nurse

School

Name: Park Road

Size: [5] 700

Best subjects: English, geography and [6] maths

Hobbies

Football and skating, using computers and the internet, learning about young people in [8] Other contries



Ask and answer questions.

1 What is Rob's surname? **Green**

3 How old is Rob's sister? **nine**

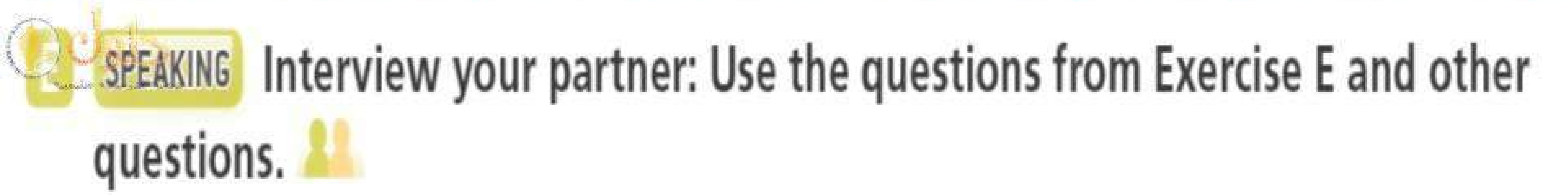
5 What are Rob's best subjects? **English , geography and math's**

2 Where was he born? **leeds**

4 What does his father do? **He's a policeman**

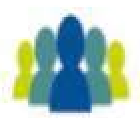
6 What are Rob's hobbies?

Football , skating , using computers and the internet , learning about young people in other countries.



SPEAKING **Interview your partner: Use the questions from Exercise E and other questions.**



F VOCABULARY **Work in groups.** 

Jobs often finish with *–or* or *–er* in English, for example, *doct**or*** and *clean**er***.
In groups, make two lists: (1) jobs ending *–or* or *–er* (2) other jobs.



Lesson 2

Introducing Saudi stars



READING **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

hope	learn	newsletter	month	students
	too	~~Welcome~~	write	







Saudi Stars: Number One

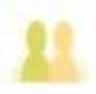


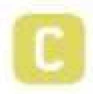
Hello

[1]Welcome to *Saudi Stars*, our new monthly English language newsletter for Saudi students by Saudi students. Your editorial team is Leena and Dalal from Olaya Intermediate Girls' School and Julie from Riyadh English Girls' Academy. Each [3] month, we're going to have articles, questionnaires, stories and quizzes in our newsletter We are going to [5] learn a lot of English when we [6] write the newsletter.

We [7] hope you're going to enjoy the newsletter and learn English from it [8] too.



Write three questions about the text. Ask and answer them. 



C READING Number the sentences in the correct order.

How Saudi Stars started

A	They discussed this idea with their teacher, Mrs. Rinad Abu Zinada.	4
B	Julie agreed because the newsletter sounded very interesting.	7
C	Mrs. Rinad arranged to print the newsletter for the girls.	5
D	Leena and Dalal started intermediate school at the same time.	1
E	Leena, Dalal and Julie decided to call the newsletter *Saudi Stars*.	8
F	They wanted to use and practise English for a project.	2
G	Leena suggested writing a newsletter in English.	3
H	Dalal contacted her friend Julie and asked her to help.	6



1 Verbs like *played*, *washed*, *waited* are in the *present / past* tense.

2 Verbs like *played*, *washed*, *waited* are *regular / irregular* verbs.

3 The letters *ed* in *played*, *washed*, *waited* sound *the same / different* in the verbs.



In your notebook, make a list of ten verbs with regular past tenses and ten verbs with irregular past tenses. Use different verbs from the verbs in Exercise E.

G PRONUNCIATION **Work in groups.**

Look at the past tense verbs in Exercise E. Copy the table and write the verbs in the correct place.

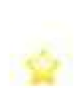
played /d/	washed /t/	waited /id/
Arranged	asked	sounded
agreed	discussed	started



READING **Underline the time phrases.**



Saudi Stars: Number One


Julie's story



My dad worked as a teacher at an international school in Malaysia for four years. Three years ago the school closed so we returned to London. My dad started a new job in a school in Riyadh last year.

My mum and I stayed in London for two months so I could finish the school year. We arrived in Riyadh nine months ago. Dalal's father teaches Arabic in the school where my dad works. Last month Dalal's mum phoned and invited me to meet Dalal. We are good friends now.



SPELLING Ask tag questions and correct them.

How long did Julie's dad work in Malaysia ?

1 Julie's dad worked/China/for four years

2 the school closed four years ago When did the school close ?

3 Julie's dad started a new job two years ago When did Julie's dad start his new job?

4 Julie/mum/stayed/Paris/for two months How long did Julie stay in London ?

5 Julie and her mum arrived/Riyadh three months ago

When did Julie and her mum arrive in Riyadh ?

Julie's dad worked in China for four years, didn't he?

No, he didn't. He worked in Malaysia for four years.

J **LISTENING AND SPEAKING** Find five mistakes in Julie's story and correct them.

(for) four years



Lesson 3

Getting ready



Are the sentences about the text true (T) or false (F)?



Marhaba Website

http://www.kingfaisalschool.org/marhabawebsite

Marhaba — HOME | READERS | STORIES | INSPIRATION | TOPICS | NEWS

Marhaba is nearly ready!







Hi, everyone! Sami here. We're working in the school library. It's our office. We're preparing a page for this week's ***Marhaba*** website. It takes a day to do this.

Yazeed and Adel are working on an article and a picture. Adel is busy so he isn't looking at the camera. Yazeed isn't smiling in the photo because he always forgets to say, 'cheese'. I'm taking the photo. I usually take the photos.

Yazeed is editing an article. He always proofreads carefully and checks the spelling and the punctuation. He also makes sure that the information is correct.

Adel is designing a new page for the website. At the moment he's studying some photos. He doesn't use all of them. He chooses the best one and puts it into the article.

		T	F
1	Sami is at Adel's house.		√
2	Yazeed is preparing a page for the website.	√	
3	Adel always forgets to smile at the camera.	√	
4	Yazeed takes the photos.		√
5	Yazeed checks information in the article.	√	
6	Sami is checking spelling in an article.		√
7	Adel is taking a photo.		√
8	Adel uses the best photo with the article.	√	

B SPEAKING Work in pairs. 

1 Correct the false sentences.

2 Study the pictures, then close your books. What the boys are doing?

Sami, Yazeed and Adel are working in the school library.

1. Sami , Yazeed and Adel are working in a room at Sami's father's house .

4. Sami is taking the picture

6. Yazeed is checking spelling in an article .

7. Adel is designing a new page for the website .

1. Sami , Yazeed and Adel are looking at (the “ Marhaba “ website on) a computer .

2. Adel and Yazeed are working at computers . Adel isn’t looking at the camera , Yazeed is looking at the camera but he isn’t smiling.

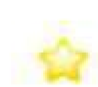
3. Yazeed is editing / proofreading an article , Yazeed is checking that the information in an article is correct .

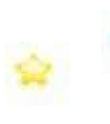
4. Adel is designing a page for the website . Adel is choosing a photograph for an article.



LISTENING Listen and repeat.  Track 4

Saudi Stars





Ten easy steps to a good night's sleep

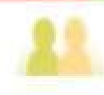
Are you worrying about something? Are you having trouble sleeping? Dr. Mona Howaish tells us how to get a good night's sleep.

- Always pray on time.
- Go to bed at the same time each day.
- Don't change the time on different days.
- Don't eat or drink before you sleep.
- Don't watch TV or read before you sleep.
- Get ready for bed.
- Lie down on your bed in the dark.
- Relax. Don't think about sleep.
- Close your eyes.
- Imagine a beautiful place.
- Listen to The Holy Qur'an.



Think about this place and only this place. You will probably go to sleep quite quickly.




D SPEAKING Work in pairs. Say how to have a good night's sleep. 

E GRAMMAR Complete the text using the words in the box.

blow	fly	~~imagine~~	listen	sail	shine	sit	watch	wave

'I 1'm imagining myself on the beach. I 2'm sitting under a sunshade. I 3'm watching the waves and 4listening to the wind. It 5's blowing across the sea. The sun 6Is shining. A boat 7Is sailing slowly across the water. A young child 8Is waving to me. I can see two birds in the sky. They 9Are flying behind the boat.'





Check your work.  **Track 5**



Imagine and describe a beautiful place. What is happening? What are you doing?




Review



Match and number.

1 teacher 2 tailor 3 carpenter 4 editor 5 doctor 6 diver







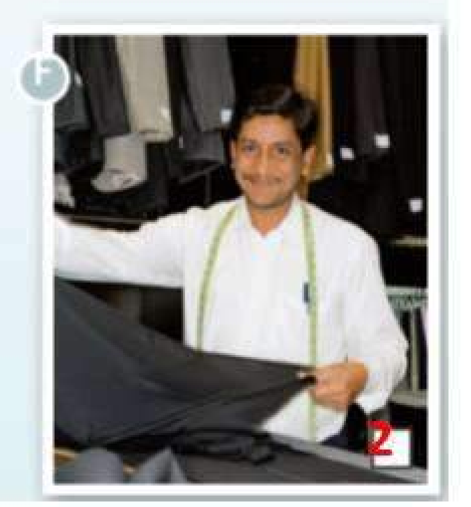
STUDY TIP

Write new words in your notebook and give an example sentence for each word, for example,

Prepare: My sister is helping me to prepare lunch.











LISTENING Are the sentences about the newsletter true (T) or false (F)?

		T	F
1	Julie is going to help Leena and Dalal with their newsletter.	√	
2	The girls are going to write in Arabic and English.		√
3	They will include articles about different countries.	√	
4	The newsletter will help students with their English.	√	
5	The girls plan to produce a new newsletter each week.		√
6	If the students like the newsletter, the girls will print more copies.	√	

C SPEAKING Ask and answer.

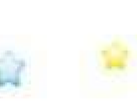
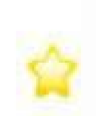
Find out what your partner is going to do at these times.

1 this evening 2 tomorrow 3 on Friday 4 in the holidays

What are you doing this evening?

I'm visiting my English friend.




Read about the present progressive ...

Sentences

I **am writing** an article for the class newsletter.

He/she **is speaking** to another student.

We/they **are designing** a website tomorrow.

Use

We use the present progressive to talk about what is happening **now** or what is planned in the near future.

... and the present simple

Sentences

I often write articles for the class newsletter.

He/she sometimes speaks in class.

We/they never design a website.

Use

We use the present simple for actions that take place regularly and routinely.



Write sentences in your notebooks.

1 the boys' friends/help/website/today
2 Dalal/usually talk/English friend/afternoon
3 Leena/choose photos/the newsletter
4 we/always check/spelling/articles
5 Adel/not look/camera
6 I/dream/beautiful place
7 the girls/often sit/the shade/evening

The boys' friends are helping with the website today.

2. Dalal is talking to her English friend.

3. Leena is choosing photos for the newsletter .

4. We are checking the spelling in the articles .

5. Adel isn't looking at the camera .

6. I am dreaming of a beautiful place .

7. The girls are sitting in the shade .



READING **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

topics	article	website	profiles
choosing	design	checking	
~~preparing~~			

The boys are [1] preparing pages for their new [2] website. Adel's father helped him [3] design the site. The boys are planning to write about different [4] topics and will include [5] profiles of the other students in their class. Adel is writing an [6] articles about sports. Rob, his English friend, is [7] checking the spelling for him. Yazeed is [8] choosing photos for the website.





Unit 2

In the news



Lesson 1

An accident a long way from home



Look at the pictures. Ask and answer the questions.











1 Where did this story happen?
2 What happened to the bridge?
3 What did Bruce and Lesley do?
4 What happened at the end of the story?



Now read the story. Were you right?









An accident in the jungle

Bruce Scott and his wife Lesley are from London. They were in their 60s when Bruce finished his work as a photographer. They decided to travel the world. They sold their flat in London and bought a large car. They set out on their journey and spent four years driving around South America. Bruce told us what happened when they were driving across Brazil.

Bruce told us about the accident: 'We were going along a small road through the jungle on our way to Manaus, a city about 300 kilometres away. We were driving over a small bridge when it suddenly collapsed. The car fell into the ravine below. I don't know how we weren't badly injured.'

After the accident Bruce and Lesley climbed out of the ravine. They did not know who to phone in Brazil so Lesley called her sister 8000 kilometres away in England. Lesley told her about their accident. Lesley's family rang the British police and they rang the police in Brazil. The Brazilian police sent a helicopter to look for Bruce and Lesley. When the helicopter pilot found them, he took them to Manaus where they rested. After seeing a doctor Bruce and Lesley began their travels again.

READING AND SPEAKING **Work in pairs. Correct the sentences.**

1 Bruce and Lesley sold their car.
2 Bruce and Lesley bought a large house.
3 Bruce and Lesley drove around South Africa.
4 One day their car fell into the sea.
5 Lesley rang the police in Brazil.
6 The helicopter pilot took Bruce and Lesley to London.

Bruce and Lesley didn't sell their car.

They sold their flat.

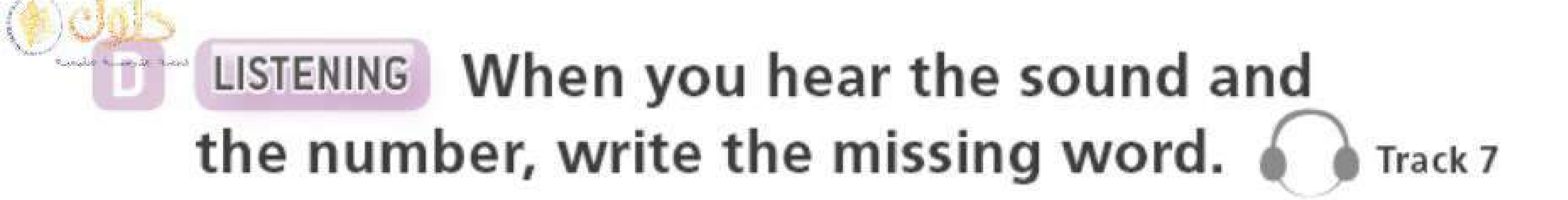
2. Bruce and Lesley didn't buy a large house . They bought a large car .

3. Bruce and Lesley didn't drive around South Africa. They drove around South America.

4. Their car didn't fall into the sea . It fell into a ravine .

5. Lesley didn't ring the police in Brazil . She rang her sister in England .

6. The helicopter pilot didn't take Bruce and Lesley to London . He took them to Manaus .



E LISTENING Check your work. Track 8

1 America

2. countries

3. Jungle

4. bridge

5. collapsed

6. injured

7. police

8. helicopter

VOCABULARY Write the correct number in each box.

1 ~~across~~ 2 along 3 around 4 below 5 into 6 out of 7 over 8 through

A 2

B 3

C 4

D 5

E 6

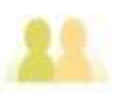
F 7

G 8

H 1



Work in groups. Carry out these tasks.



1 Tell the story of Bruce and Lesley Scott.
2 Role-play the phone call between Lesley and her sister.
3 Role-play the phone call between Lesley's sister and a Brazilian police officer.



Lesson 2

Favourites and pet hates



LISTENING Tick (✓) the correct answer.





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Marhaba

HOME | READERS | STORIES | INSPIRATION | TOPICS | NEWS

Reader Profiles • Podcasts • Heirlooms • Quizzes • Home

Likes and dislikes



Some readers sent podcasts about their likes and dislikes. Have a listen.



1 Salma

- [ ] Strong favourites
- [ ] Pet hates
- [x] No strong feelings





2 Alex

- [x] Strong favourites
- [ ] Pet hates
- [ ] No strong feelings



3 Amina

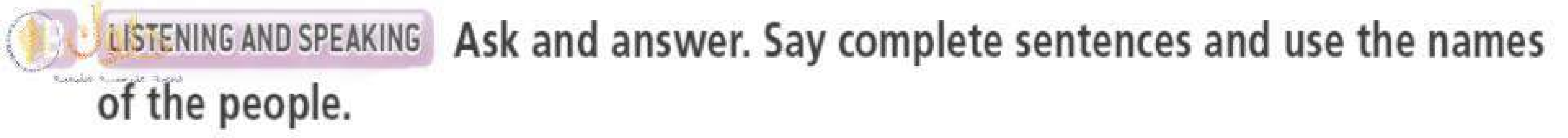
- [ ] Strong favourites
- [x] Pet hates
- [ ] No strong feelings





4 Rashed

- [ ] Strong favourites
- [ ] Pet hates
- [x] No strong feelings



Ask and answer. Say complete sentences and use the names of the people.

1 Who hates being near snakes?
2 Who loves walking in the country? **Amina**
3 Who quite likes listening to other people's phone conversations? **Rashed**
4 Who doesn't mind watching TV? **Salma**

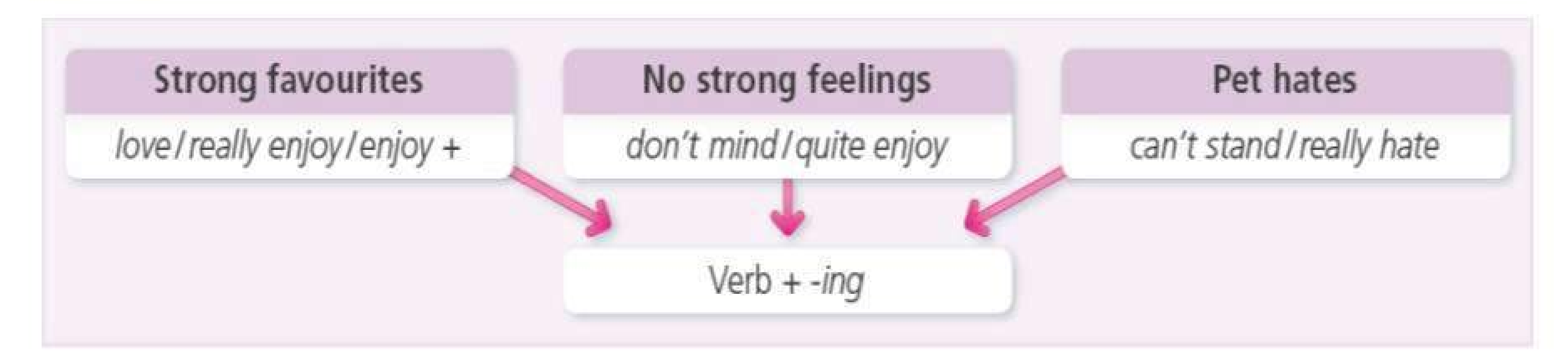
Who hates being near snakes?

Alex hates being near snakes.

C PRONUNCIATION **Repeat the conversation.**



Read and remember.



E SPEAKING **Work in pairs. Discuss your strong favourites, your pet hates and things that you don't have strong feelings about. Use phrases from Exercise D.**



READING **Match the paragraphs with the headings.**

Dear Marhaba Readers,

A My name is Waleed. I come from Kuwait and I am 14 years old. I have a sister and two brothers.

B I go to AlBayan Boys' School in Safwat, Kuwait. My best subject is geography but my favourite subject is maths.

C In my free time I love swimming and sailing. I quite like playing chess, too. My pet hates? I can't stand people smoking.

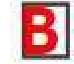
D I would like to hear from Saudi students. Please send replies to this e-mail address: waleedazmi@marhaba.networld.co.sa

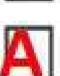
Best wishes

Waleed

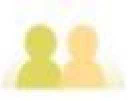
1 hobbies and dislikes 

2 what the writer wants   

3 the writer's education 

4 the writer's family 



SPEAKING Work in pairs. 

1 Prepare questions about Waleed.

2 Now take the parts of Waleed and an interviewer.



LANGUAGE HELP Read and remember.

1 *like doing*: You always enjoy this thing.

2 *would like to*: You want to do or to have this thing now or in future.

GRAMMAR **Complete the sentences. Use *like* or *would/'d like to*.**

1 I'm very thirsty. I'd like to drink something.

2 I 'd like to be a doctor when I leave school.

3 I like eating here. The food is great.

4 Are you tired? would you like to go home?

5 Sami and Adel like watching TV.

6 Tea or juice? I 'd like to have tea, please.



Lesson 3

Life has changed



READING **Match the photographs to the paragraphs.**



Saudi Stars



1. I was born in 1944, six years after the discovery of oil. Saudi Arabia has changed and developed so much since that time.

2. The population has increased since 1938. Then it was two and a half million. Now it is around 30 million.

Before oil we were nomadic people. We lived in the desert or in small towns and villages. Saudi Arabia has developed. Most people live in modern cities with modern industries.

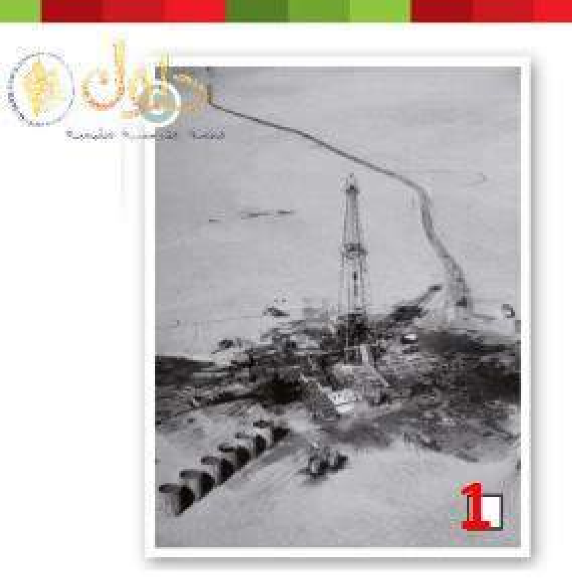
3 When I was young, few people went to school and there were very few doctors. Now schools and hospitals have opened in all parts of the country. Healthcare and education are free.

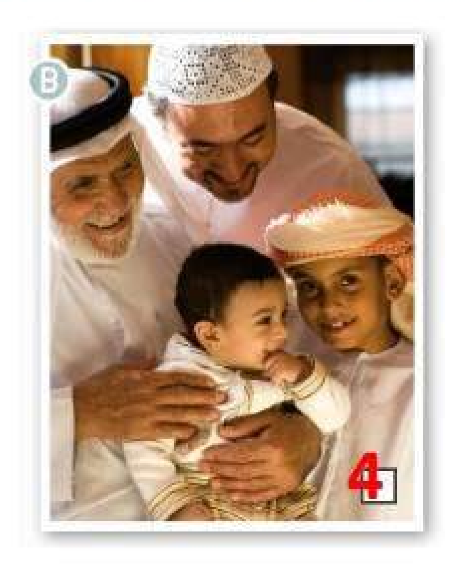
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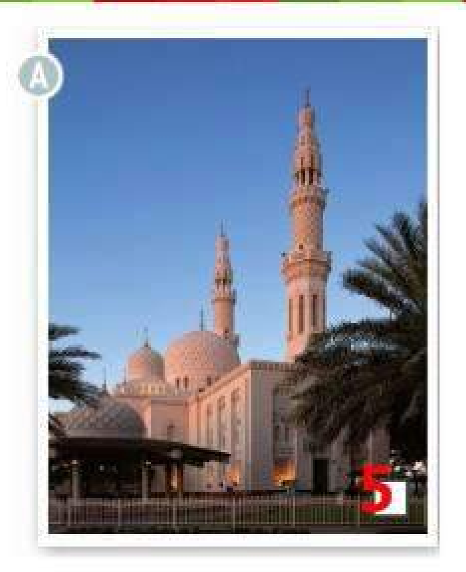
4 I have lived a long life. Life is faster and better now and we are healthier and more comfortable. My children have married and some of their children have married.

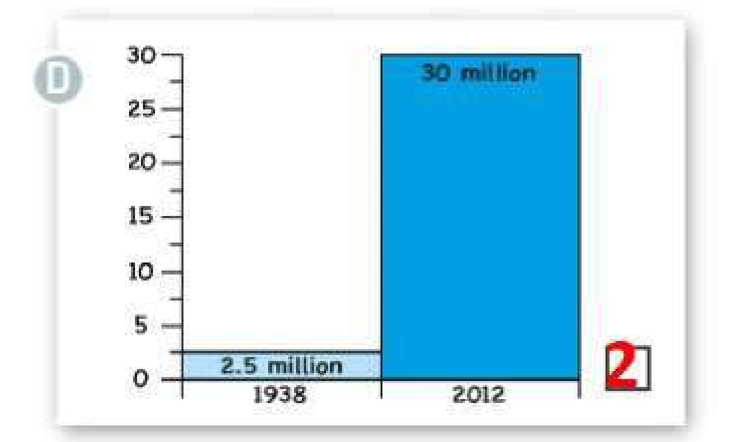
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5 But some things haven't changed in Saudi Arabia. We are the home of Islam. All Saudis are Muslims. Islam was our religion in the 1930s, it is our religion now and it will always be our religion.











B READING Find and underline eight other verbs like *has changed*.



Read and remember.

1 Verbs like *has changed* are regular verbs in the present perfect tense.

2 We make the present perfect with *has/have* + past particle.

3 We make the part participle of regular verbs with verb + *-ed*, for example, *has increased*.

4 The Present Perfect tense connects time or actions in the past to present time or actions:

1938 (the past)	Now (the present)
The population **was** two and a half million.	The population **is** about 30 million.

The population **has increased**. (the present perfect)

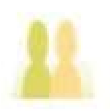


Complete the information.

Singular	Plural
The country has changed.	The countries have changed.
It [1]______ . (change) **Has changed**	They [2]______ . (change) **Have changed**
Negative singular	**Negative plural**
The hospital hasn't closed.	Hospitals haven't closed.
The school [3]______ . (close)	Schools [4]______ . (close)

Hasn't changed **haven't changed**



SPEAKING Say complete sentences. 

1 Sami, Yazeed, Adel/start/new website

2 Dalal, Leena, Julie/ start/new newsletter

3 Adel/design/new page for *Marhaba*

4 Leena, Dalal/not finish/this week's newsletter

5 Sami, Adel /visit/Riyadh many times

6 Yazeed/not visit/London/but he/visit/Cairo

1. Sami , Yazeed and Adel have started a new website .

2. Dalal , Leena , and Julie have started a new newsletter.

3. Adel has designed a new page for " Marhaba " .

4. Leena and Dalal haven't finished this week's newsletter.

5. Sami and Adel hasn't visited London but he has visited Cairo .



SPEAKING Talk about Saudi Arabia.

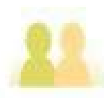
Say what has changed and what has not changed since the discovery of oil.

The population has increased since the discovery of oil.

It is now about 30 million.



GRAMMAR Work in pairs.



Look at these regular past participles. What happens to these verbs when we add *-ed*?

ask asked | *study studied* (not ✗ *studyed*)

live lived (not ✗ *liveed*) | *stop stopped* (not ✗ *stoped*)

READING Look at the pictures. Complete each sentence with a word from the box below.

across	~~along~~	around	below	into
out of	over	through		

STUDY TIP

When you learn a new verb, always learn its past tense. Write an example sentence in your notebook, e.g.

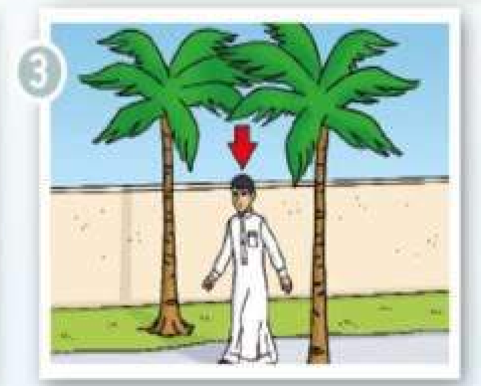
Write: (wrote) I wrote a letter to my English friend.



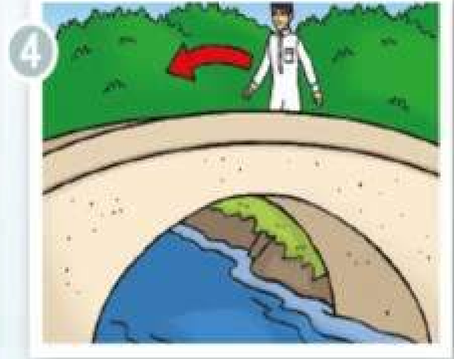
Omar walked along the road.



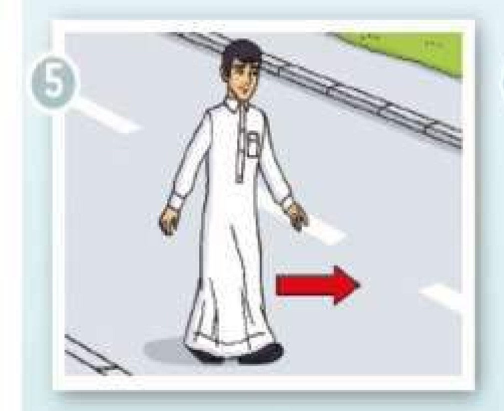
He walked **around** the corner.



Then he walked **below** the trees.



Omar walked **over** the bridge.



Then he went **across** the busy road.



He walked carefully **through** the car park.



He went **into** the shop to buy a present.



He came **Out of** the shop carrying a parcel.

SPEAKING Use the past tense. Work in pairs.

My brother bought a new car last week.

1 Hani/buy/new car/last week
3 He/take/brother/shopping
5 The boys/bring/surprise/for mother
7 Hani/find/space/car park
9 My brother/fall/a puddle

2 Hani/drive/new car/supermarket
4 Hani/sell/old car/last month
6 They/ see/friends/in street
8 It/begin/rain/this morning

2. Hani drove his new car to the supermarket

2. Hani drove his new car to the supermarket

3. He took his brother shopping .

4. Hani sold his old car last month .

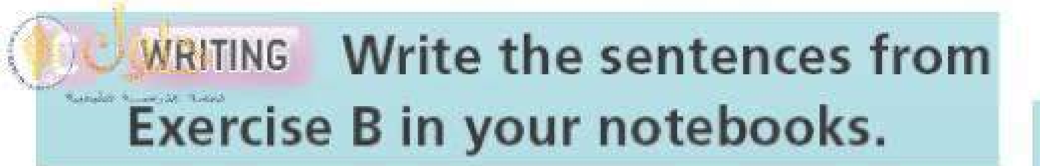
5. The boys brought a surprise for their mother .

6. They saw friends in the street .

7. Hani found a space in this morning .

8. It began to rain this morning .

9. My brother fell in puddle .



My brother bought a new car last week.




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Grammar Study

Grammar Study

Read about the present perfect.

Singular

Omar **has bought** a computer game.

Plural

Yazeed and Adel **have bought** CDs.

Negative singular

Omar **has not bought** a CD.

Negative plural

Yazeed and Adel **have not bought** any games.

Use

We use the present perfect to talk about something which began in the past and affects what is happening **now**.



Complete the sentences.



Track 11

1 Yazeed has received an e-mail from his Kuwaiti friend.

2 Waleed Has written to Yazeed about his school.

3 Adel has never visited Kuwait.

4 Yazeed Has travelled Britain twice to see his brother.

5 Yazeed's brother Has laved in London for six years.

6 Adel's parents Have spent several holidays in Turkey.

7 Adel Hasn't visited any other countries.

8 Adel's uncle Has been to Paris and Has been the Eiffel Tower.

SPEAKING AND WRITING Work in pairs. Make sentences about the pictures. Write the sentences.

1


2


3


4


5


6


I really enjoy swimming.

I would like to learn to sail.



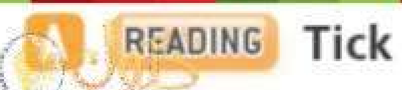
Unit 3

At home and abroad



Lesson 1

What's wrong ?



Tick (✓) the best title.

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Best Title • Sleep • Accidents • Formula 1

Accidents



Tick your best title:

- We have won the match ☐
- The car has broken down ☐
- The car is near the stadium ☐
- I've had an accident ☑

Rick: Can you help me with something, Dad?
Father: Sure, Rick. What's wrong?
Rick: Things are fine at the match.
Father: Has our team won?
Rick: Yes.
Father: That's good news.
Rick: And I have more good news.
Father: Great. Excellent.
Rick: I haven't hurt myself.
Father: I don't understand. Have you fallen over?
Rick: No, but can you give me a lift home please, Dad?
Father: A lift, Rick? Why? You have a car. Has someone stolen it?
Rick: No, Dad, but I've had an accident.
Father: An accident?
Rick: It's OK. I haven't cut myself or broken an arm or anything.
Father: Rick, what's happened to the car?
Rick: I left it near the stadium.
Father: Why? Has it broken down?
Rick: Not really. But it's stopped working.
Father: It's stopped working?
Rick: Yes. I'm sorry. I drove it into a tree.





READING Complete the sentences about the story.

1 Rick's team has won the match.

2 Rick Hasn't hurt himself.

3 Rick Hasn't fallen over.

4 Has someone stolen the car?

5 Rick Has had an accident.

6 Rick Hasn't broken himself or ________ an arm.

7 The car ________ working. Has stopped

8 Rick ________ into a tree. Drove the car



PRONUNCIATION Repeat the conversation.



Read and remember.

1 We make the present perfect with *has/have* + past particle.
2 We use *-ed* for the past participles of regular verbs, for example, *has stopped*.
3 We don't use *-ed* for the past participles of irregular verbs, for example, *he has **hurt** himself.*
4 Learn the past participles of irregular verbs.

E GRAMMAR Complete the information.

Singular	**Short form**	**Question**
I have broken my arm.	I've hurt myself.	Have you cut yourself?
He Has broken himself. (bruise)	He [2] He's hurt his arm. (hurt)	[3] Has he cut his leg? (cut)

Negative singular	**Short form**	**Question**
I have not finished.	I haven't closed the door.	Has the match started?
School [4] ________. (finish) Has not finished	The school [5] ________. (close) Hasn't closed	[6] Has school started? (start)



Number the pictures.










G SPEAKING Role-play the phone conversations about each picture.


H SPEAKING Take the parts of the parent and son. Talk about the accident.



Lesson 2

A Life aboard



READING **Underline the verbs in the present perfect tense.**



Saudi Stars

Hello *Saudi Stars* readers,

My name is Mona Faisal. My family has travelled to many different places because my father is a diplomat. My sisters have lived in two South American countries and I have lived in three, Ecuador, Argentina and Venezuela. Next month we are going home to Riyadh.

I have seen many beautiful places and met a lot of nice people overseas. I have been to eight different schools. As well as Arabic, I have learned to speak English, Spanish and Italian.

It has been very interesting living abroad. However, I am looking forward to spending time in Saudi Arabia again.

Mona

I have made a quiz. I hope you like it.



B SPEAKING Ask and answer.

1 Why has Mona's family travelled to many different places? **Because her father is a diplomat**

2 How many South American countries have Mona's sister's lived in? **two**

3 Why has Mona lived in more South American countries than her sisters? **Because she is older than they are**

4 What has Mona seen and who has she met overseas? **She has seen many beautiful places and met a lot of nice people**

5 How many schools has she been to? **eight**

6 How many languages has she learned? **four**



Make sentences about the information.

	Time abroad	Schools	Languages
Mona, 14	7 years	8 Has spent	4 Years abroad
Fatima, 12	4 years	4 Has been to	3 schools
Leila, 10	3 years	2 Has learned	2 languages

Mona has spent seven years abroad.

Leila has learned two languages.



Complete the sentences with the name: *Mona, Fatima,* or *Leila*.

1 Fatima has not spent as much time abroad as Mona.

2 __Leila__ hasn't been to as many schools as Fatima.

3 __Mona__ has learned the most languages.

4 Fatima hasn't been to as many schools as __Mona__.

5 __Fatima__ has spent more time abroad than __Leila__ but less time abroad than __Mona__.

6 ____________ has been to the fewest schools.



Write *Fatima*, *Mona* or *Leila* by the correct numbers.

1 Fatima 's juice	2 Mona 's juice	3 Leila 's juice
4 Mona 's food	5 Fatima 's food	6 Leila 's food

F SPEAKING **Work in pairs. Compare the food and the juice in the picture. Use *(not) as much as* or *(not) as many as*.**



G VOCABULARY **Work in groups.**

Think of five countable and five uncountable words to add to each of these categories: *food*, *travel* and *school*.

	(uncountable)	(countable)
Food	chicken	peas



Lesson 3

An adventurous life



Complete paragraphs A–F with the verbs in the box.

become	caught	done	eaten	flown	gone	made	~~written~~

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Bear Grylls • South Pole • Brain

Have you ever done anything like that?

A Saudi scout, Abbas Hadawy and another scout, Adam, are at a scout meeting in Saudi Arabia.



Bear Grylls

A Abbas and Adam have [1]written about the scout chief in Britain, Bear Grylls.

B Bear Grylls' sister gave him the name 'Bear' when he was a baby. It has [2]__become__ his official name.

C Bear has [3]__done__ many difficult and dangerous things and has [4]__gone__ to some of the world's most remote places.



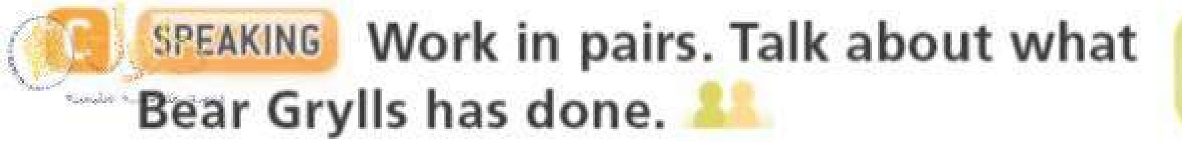




D He has [5] **caught** and has [6] **eaten** animals, insects and fish for food in deserts and at sea.

E He has [7] **flown** a balloon 7600 metres up into the sky. He has climbed the world's tallest mountain.

F He has [8] **made** survival programmes and has become popular with TV viewers around the world.



Bear Grylls has climbed the world's highest mountain.



SPEAKING Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questionnaire.

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Bear Grylls • South Pole • Brain

Are you an adventurous person?

	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
1 Have you ever done anything exciting?	☐	☐
2 Have you ever made a film?	☐	☐
3 Have you ever caught a fish?	☐	☐
4 Have you ever written to a website?	☐	☐
5 Have you ever climbed a mountain?	☐	☐
6 Have you ever flown in a balloon?	☐	☐
7 Have you ever been alone in the desert?	☐	☐
8 Have you ever been to a remote place?	☐	☐
9 Have you ever eaten any strange food?	☐	☐
10 Have you ever seen a wild animal (not in a zoo)?	☐	☐

Have you ever done anything exciting?

Yes, I have.

E WRITING **Write a list of five adventurous things you would like to do in future.**

In the future, I would like to ...
because ...



Ask and answer about your sentences for Exercise E.

What five adventurous things would you like to do in the future?

I'd like to … and I want to …




Review

READING Read and match the pictures and the sentences.

How many people can you see in the photograph?













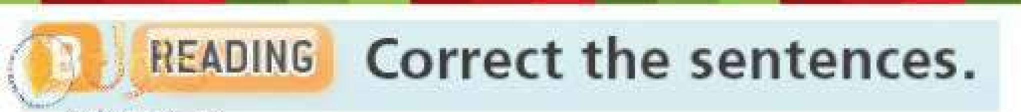
1 Shahad has broken a glass. E

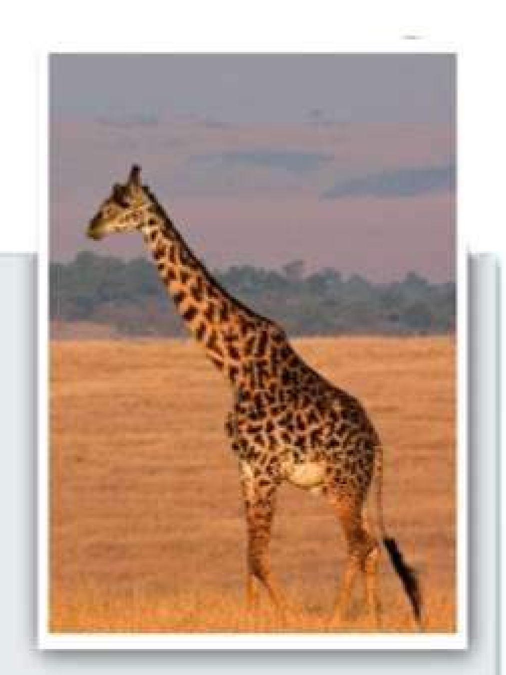
2 Hani has scored a goal. C

3 Tala has received an e-mail. B

4 Bushra has baked a cake. D

5 Ahmed has caught a fish. A 





Tala's English friend Emma has sent her an e-mail. She has been on holiday to Kenya with her family. They have visited the famous Masai Mara Game Park and have been on safari every day. They have even been up in a balloon. Emma has seen a lot of wild animals in the park: elephants, giraffes, hippos and lions. Her father has lent her his camera to take pictures of the animals. Now Emma and her family have left the game park and have flown back to London. They have had a wonderful time in Kenya.

Example:

Emma is Tala's ~~Kenyan~~ friend. Emma is Tala's English friend.

1 Emma has spent her holiday in ~~London~~ **Kenya**

2 The Masai Mara Game Park is in ~~South Africa~~. **Kenya**

3 Emma went up in a balloon ~~every~~ day. **one**

4 She has ~~not~~ seen ~~many~~ animals in the park. **A lot o**

5 She has ~~not~~ taken ~~any~~ photos. **Of the animals**

6 Emma and her family are still in Kenya. **Have flown back to London**

Saudi Stars: Grammar Study





Countable nouns

Tala has not seen as **many** wild animals as Emma.

There are **fewer** wild animals in Saudi Arabia than in Kenya.

Uncountable nouns

Tala has not spent as **much** time in London as Emma.

Emma has spent **less** time in Saudi than Tala.

GRAMMAR **Underline the correct word to complete each sentence.**

1 Venezuela does not produce as (**much** / **many**) oil as Saudi.

2 There is (**fewer** / **less**) forest in Saudi than in Ecuador.

3 There aren't as (**many** / **much**) people in Saudi as in Argentina.

4 There are (**fewer** / **less**) people in Jeddah than in Riyadh.

5 Travel by car does not cost as (**much** / **many**) money as by plane.

6 If people drove more carefully, there would be (**fewer** / **less**) accidents.





Complete each sentence with the correct word from the box.

many much fewer fewest less least more most

1 Emma did not spend as much time at the park as she wanted.

2 On the first day there were not as many hippos in the lake as on the second day.

3 On the second day there were fewer elephants at the lake.

4 She saw the most animals on her third day at the camp.

5 It was on her last day at the camp that she saw the fewest animals.

6 Emma spent less time on safari on her last day in the park.

7 She likes elephants more than she likes giraffes.

8 The animals she likes the least are snakes.



Unit 4

Helloes , helpers and heroes



Lesson 1

Different ways of communicating

A READING Write the number of the sentence (1–5) on the correct picture (A–E).



A


B


C

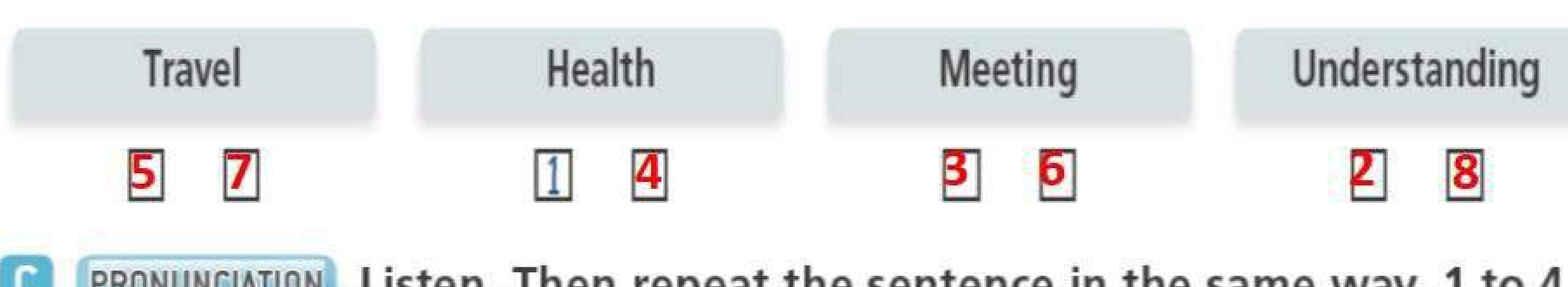

D


E


? Saudi Stars: Quiz time!

1. Sorry. I can't hear you.
2. I think the exam was OK.
3. Sorry. I have no idea.
4. ~~See you tomorrow. Bye~~.
5. This book is really boring.

B LISTENING **What is the situation in each conversation? Write the number under the correct word.** Track 17



C PRONUNCIATION **Listen. Then repeat the sentence in the same way, 1 to 4.**

1 no emotion 2 bored 3 surprised 4 happy

D LISTENING AND SPEAKING **Work in groups.**

One person choose a sentence (A to D) below and a number (1 to 4 as in Exercise C). The other people in the group must say the sentence in that way.

A How are you feeling today? B How do you do?

C I don't understand. Sorry. D Enjoy your trip.

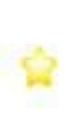
Sentence D, Number 2.

Enjoy your trip.



READING Work in pairs. Find the words in the text with the meanings below.

Saudi Stars: Communication





People communicate in different ways, for example by speaking, by writing, by using their hands and by showing expressions on their face. We can learn information by studying how we communicate. For example, we can learn a person's age from their grammar – a young child often makes more grammar mistakes than an older person. We can tell how a person is feeling by looking at their face – for example, if a person is smiling, he or she is usually happy – or by listening to people's tone of voice – the emotion in their voices when they speak. If a person speaks angrily, that person is probably angry. We can often say where someone comes from when we hear how he or she pronounces words. People from different places sometimes say the same word differently. Finally, we can often tell who a person is speaking to from the choice of words. We might say informal words like *hi* or *bye* to our friends but formal phrases like *good evening, sir* or *excuse me, madam* when we meet a stranger.

1 the look on a face expression

2 rules for correct language grammar

3 to send or get information to someone communicate

4 if something is not correct, it is a ... mistake

5 way of saying a word pronunciation

6 we do not know this person stranger

7 a formal way to speak to a man Sir

8 a formal way to speak to a woman Madam

F LANGUAGE HELP **Read and remember. Then write in your notebooks.**

1 The other words in the text can help you find the meaning of new words.

2 We can make some verbs into nouns by adding *-ation*, for example, *punctuate – punctuation*.

3 Drop e at the end of the verb when you add *-ation*.

4 Write the nouns from these verbs: a *examine*; b *situate*; c *communicate*.



Re-write the sentences with *by* + verb + *-ing*.

1 Communicate with people. Use our hands.

2 Learn information. Study people's grammar.

3 Speak politely to a stranger. Use *sir* or *madam*.

4 Know how people feel. Look at their faces

5 Make new nouns from verbs. Add *-ation*.

We can communicate by using our hands.

2. We can learn information by studying people's grammar.

3. We can speak politely to a stranger by using sir or madam.

4. We can know how people feel by looking at their faces .

5. We can make new nouns from verbs by adding .



Choose A or B to complete the conversation.

1 A Fine, thanks. B Thanks a lot.

2 A Bye. B Good morning.

3 A ... find you B ... meet you.

4 A ... a problem B ... a meeting

5 A ... you do B ... good flight



Lesson 2

Have you brought the flower yet ?



Are the sentences true or false? Write *T* or *F* in each box.

Marhaba

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I've just remembered

This audio story is from Paul and his brother Steve.





It happened when their father was away on business.

I've just remembered





1 Paul is on the bus. 

2 Paul doesn't need his dictionary. 

3 The roads are icy. 



B



4 Paul has missed his bus. 

5 Paul has hurt his ankle. 

6 Paul's mum has phoned for an ambulance. 

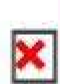
Later ...





1 Paul's mum has a mobile. 

2 Steve has cleaned the kitchen. 

3 Paul's mum has already gone home. 





4 Steve hasn't bought the fruit yet. 

5 Steve has prepared the food. 

6 Paul has phoned for the taxi. 

LISTENING AND SPEAKING Ask and answer.

1 Who has just phoned Paul at the bus stop?
3 Why has Paul's mum fallen over?
5 What have Paul and already Steve done?
7 What two things has Steve bought?

2 Why did she phone Paul?
4 What is wrong with Paul's mum?
6 What hasn't Paul done yet?
8 What has Paul just remembered?

1. Paul’s mum has (just) phoned Paul .

2. Because Paul has forgotten his dictionary .

3. Because the water from the rain has frozen .

4. she’s hurt her ankle .

5. They have done the things on their mother's list .

6. He hasn’t ordered a taxi .

7. Fruit and flowers .

8. He hasn’t phoned for a taxi .



Read and remember.

1 We use *already, just* and *yet* with verbs in the present perfect.

2 We use *already* in sentences: *I've already done my work. already* here means *before now.*

3 We use *just* in questions and sentences: *Have you just arrived? I've just eaten. just* here means *a short time ago.*

4 We use *yet* in questions and negative sentences: *Has Ali phoned yet? I haven't finished yet. yet* here means *until now* or *until this time.*



Work in pairs. Say sentences.

1 they/already/check/the work

3 I/already/be/to Jeddah

5 Julie/already/write/article

2 Steve/already/bought/flowers

4 Paul/already/got on/bus/school

6 Adnan and Sami/already/tidy/office

2. Steve has already bought flowers .

3. I have already got on the bus to school .

4. Paul has already got on the bus to school .

5. Julie has already written her article .

6. Adnan and Sami have already tidied their office .



Work in pairs. Make questions and sentences.

1 Adel/just/send/e-mail
3 you/do/your homework yet
5 Dalal and Lena/study/Italian/yet

2 Steve/put away/books/yet
4 Yazeed and Adel/just/leave/room
6 Paul's mum/switch on/mobile yet

Has Adel just sent an e-mail?

Adel has just sent an e-mail.

2. Has Steve put away his books yet ? No , Steve hasn't put away his books yet. .

3. Have you done your homework yet ? No , I haven't done my homework yet.

4. Have Yazeed and Adel just left the room ? Yes , Yazeed and Adel have just left the room.

5. Have Dalal and Lena studied Italian yet ? No , Dalal and Lena haven't studied Italian yet .

6. Has Paul's mum switched on her mobile yet ? No , Paul's mum hasn't switched on her mobile yet .

READING AND SPEAKING **Ask and answer.**

Hi Dalal I've just got in from school. I haven't eaten and I haven't had a rest yet. I'll phone you after I've had supper. Best wishes Julie

1 Who is this message to? **Dalal**

2 Who is this message from? **Julie**

3 What is it about? **Julie is tried and hungry now , but will phone later .**



Write these messages in your notebook.

From: Salem
To: Adnan
About:

- already collected Ali
- just gone to eat
- be back at seven

From: Emma
To: Sue
About:

- just gone to supermarket
- not bought flowers yet
- meet at 9pm tonight

From Naif
To: Harry
About:

- just phone office
- meeting already started
- see you tomorrow



Lesson 3

Different heroes



READING **Find and underline these past tense verbs.**

1 win 2 become 3 fight 4 lose 5 choose

Cassius Clay



Saudi Stars



Muhammad Ali was born Cassius Clay in January, 1942. He is the older of two brothers. His father was called Cassius Clay, too. After becoming a Muslim, Ali changed his name.

Ali started boxing at the age of 12 in 1954. Six years later he won a gold medal at the Olympics* in Italy. He started boxing for money after winning his Olympic medal and became world champion at the age of 22 in 1964. He was champion until 1967.

From 1967 to 1970, Ali did not box. Four years later he became champion again when he won a famous fight with George Forman in Kinshasa in Africa. When boxing, Ali fought 61 times. He won 56 matches and lost five. He stopped boxing in 1981.

Ali is called 'The Greatest' because he was one of the world's best boxers. He is also probably the world's most famous sportsman. In 1999, the magazine *Sports Illustrated* chose Ali as the 'Sportsman of the Century'.

After stopping boxing, Ali has spent his time helping people around the world. He has given more than 20 million meals to poor and hungry people. He has also said: 'If you haven't learned the meaning of friendship, you really haven't learned anything.'

B READING Find and circle these present perfect verbs.

1 spend **spent**
2 give **given**
3 say **said**



Complete the information about Ali's life.

Date	What happened
1942	[1] Muhammad Ali was born
1954	[2] Ali started boxing
[3] 1960	Ali won an Olympic medal
[4] 1964	became world boxing champion
Form [5] 1967 to 1970	[6] Ali couldn't box
[7] 1974	became world boxing champion again
1999	[8] " Sports illustrated " chose Ali as sportsman of the century



Use the text and ask and answer questions as in the example.

1 after/become/Muslim/what/Ali do
2 what/Ali/do/after/win/a gold medal
3 when/Ali/become champion/after he/start/boxing again
4 who/Ali/fight/when he/become/champion again
5 how many times/Ali/fight/before he/stop/boxing

After he became a Muslim, what did Ali do?

After becoming a Muslim, Ali changed his name.

2. What did Ali do after he won a gold medal ?
Ali started boxing for money after winning a gold medal .

3. When did Ali become champion after he started boxing again ?
Ali became champion for years after starting boxing again .

4. Who did Ali fight when he became champion again ?
Ali fought George Forman when he became champion again.

5. How many times did Ali fight before he stopped boxing ?
Ali fought 61 times before he stopped boxing .



Word families: Complete the table.

Verb	Sport	Person
box	boxing	1 boxer
2 run	running	runner
dive	diving	3 diver
swim	4 swimming	swimmer
5 skate	skating	6 skater
ride	7 riding	8 rider

READING **Write which paragraph contains the different information on Prince Sultan.**

A Prince Sultan bin Salman was born in Riyadh, in 1956.

B Prince Sultan is the second son of Prince Salman bin Abdul-Aziz. Prince Sultan is married and in his free time he enjoys sports like diving, horse riding and running.

C Prince Sultan went to schools in Riyadh. After completing his Masters degree at Syracuse University in America he became a fighter pilot. Prince Sultan can also fly passenger planes.

D In 1985, Prince Sultan became the first Muslim and Arab to go into space. He flew on the Spaceship *Discovery*. He helped to put an Arab communications satellite into space.

E Since returning from space, Prince Sultan has worked in the Saudi tourist industry and with disabled children.

1 his hobbies B

2 what he does now E

3 his education C

4 his date and place of birth A

5 why he is famous D



Work in pairs.

1 Prepare questions about Muhammad Ali and Prince Sultan.

2 Now take the parts of: a) an interviewer and Muhammad Ali; b) an interviewer and Prince Sultan.

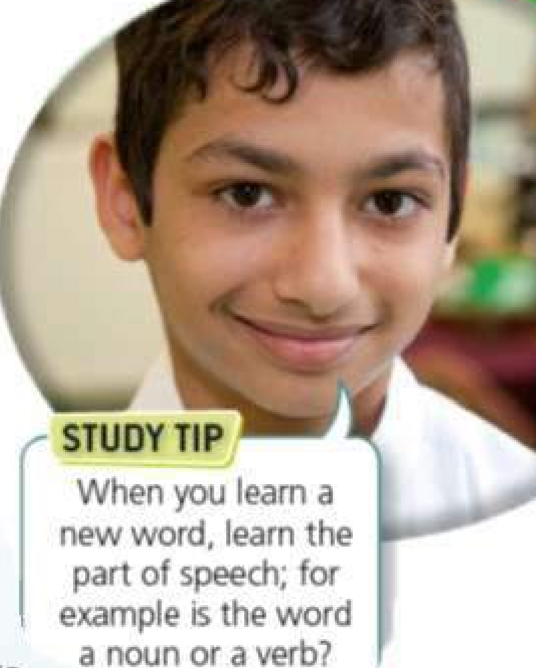



Review

A LISTENING Listen. Write the number of the conversation on the correct picture. Track 21

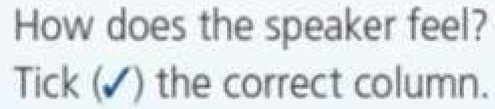












How does the speaker feel? Tick (✓) the correct column.

	bored	angry	happy	no emotion
Conversation 1			√	
Conversation 2		√		
Conversation 3				√
Conversation 4	√			



Read and match.

1	formal way of addressing a man	d	a	Madam
2	the way someone feels	g	b	pronunciation
3	formal way of addressing a woman	a	c	communicate
4	someone we do not know	e	d	Sir
5	give information to someone	c	e	stranger
6	informal words you say to a friend	h	f	grammar
7	way of saying a word	b	g	emotion
8	rules for using language correctly	f	h	*hi* or *bye*



Write the missing words.

communicate	communication
populate	population
situate	situation
congratulate	congratulation
examine	examination
reserve	reservation





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Grammar Study

Grammar Study

Joining sentences

by* + verb + *-ing

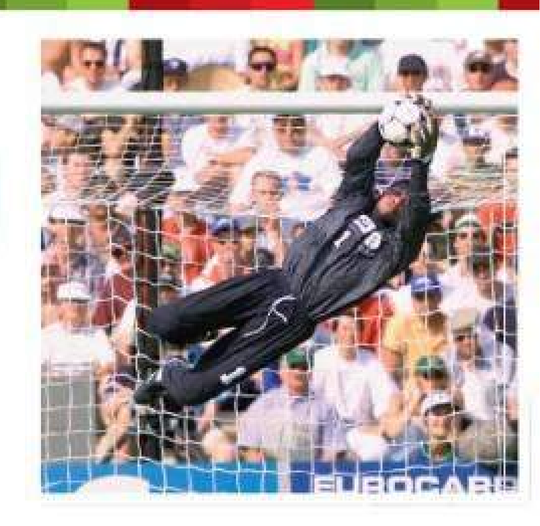
Speak good English. Practise as often as you can. You can learn to speak good English **by practising** as often as you can.

after* + verb + *-ing

Faisal spent three months in England. He learned to speak English well.
After spending three months in England, Faisal learned to speak English well.



READING Complete the sentences.



Mohamed Al-Deayea is a famous Saudi Arabian footballer. He was born in 1972. After he left school, he joined his local team, Al-Ta'ee, in 1989. He played for the junior team for two years, and for the first team when he was only 20. He played for the Saudi Arabian national team for the first time in 1993, before he reached the age of 22. Four years later in 2004, he left Al-Ta'ee and joined Al-Hilal, one of Saudi Arabia's top football teams. He played for the Saudi Arabian national team until 2006 and for Al-Hilal until 2010. Before he stopped playing, Mohammed Al-Deayea played more matches for his country than any other player in the world.

1 Mohamed Al-Deayea joined after leaving school in 1989 .

2 After playing for the junior team for two years, he played for Al-Ta'ee's first team.

3 He played for the Saudi Arabian national team before reaching the age of 22.

4 After leaving Al-Ta'ee in 2004, he joined Al-Hilal football club.

5 Before stopping playing in 2006, Mohammed Al-Deayea played more games for his country than any other footballer.



Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions.

Tala's mother has gone shopping. She has left Tala a list of jobs to do.

Has Tala tidied the bedroom already?

No, she hasn't tidied it yet.

Has she put away the clothes already?

Yes, she has.

Tidy the bedroom	✗
Put away the clothes	✓
Clean the kitchen	✗
Wash the dishes	✗
Water the plants	✓
Do your homework	✗

3. Has she cleaned the kitchen yet ?
No, she hasn't cleaned it yet .

4. Has she washed the dishes already ?
No, she hasn't washed them yet .

5. Has she watered the plants yet ?
Yes , she has .

6. Has she done her homework yet ?
No, she hasn't done it yet .